

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1858.

As was announced in yesterday's G zette, the bill for the admission of MINNESOTA into the Union passed the House of Representatives, on Tuesday. Mr. Stevens, of Georgia. closed the debate upon it, replying to the several objections which had been urged .-The pending amendment, reducing the num-ber of Representatives to one, was rejected yeas 72, nays 117; the substitute referring the constitution back to a new committee was disagreed to—yeas 51, nays 141; and then the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 157; nays 38.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the joint resolution in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was discussed. The presmble, which was the most important part of the resolution, was reject--yeas 67, nays 99. Mr. Sickles, of New York, (who was understood to represent the views of the Administration,] spoke in opposition to the resolution, on the ground that it would embarrass pending negotiations, and tend to initiate a war policy. He inciden-tally defended the Cass-Yrissari treaty lately negotiated with Nicaragua. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, warmly defended the resolution.

The dreadful railroad accident, mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, occurred on the 1Ith inst., on the New York Central Railroad, caused the death of some seven or eight persons. Five or six more were seriously burt, and over fifty injured. The accident occurred to the Cincinnati Express train, due at A!bany at 6.20. The train was behind time at Whitesboro', and coming along at a high rate of speed, met on the bridge over the Sauquirt Creek, the Utica accommodation train for the West, when the bridge gave way under the shock, precipitating the freight and engines into the creek, and piling the passenger cars, one above the other, complete wrecks. Those seriously injured were all upon the express train.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that flour manufactured in the British North American Provinces out of wheat, the product of the United States, cannot be imported into the United States free of duty, not being imported in the same condition as when expor-Neither can such flour be imported into the United States free of duty under the reciprocity treaty, as it is not an article of Charles and Jefferson. We urge our authe "growth or produce" of said provinces, thorities to sleepless vigilance in guarding ago, and is now a law, contrary to the conbeing manufactured of wheat, the produce of the United States.

The Senate have confirmed James M. Buchapan, of Marvland, as minister resideut at Denmark, vice Mr. Bedinger, and Col. G. W. Morgan as minister resident at Portugal, vice Mr. O'Sullivan. They also confirmed mediate superintendence of the Mayor, con- that the House of Representatives, taking California apppointments, including F. Tilford, naval officer, and C. H. Hempstead, superintendent of the branch mint at San

The following sums are received per year by the several army officers named :

Gen. Scott, \$18,292; Gen. Wool, \$8.854; Gen. Persifer F. Smith, \$8,189; Adj. Gen. Cooper, \$5,003; Major McDowell, \$4,020; Totten, \$4,648; Gen. Harney, \$5;103 Col. May, \$3,519; and the general average receipts are, colonels, \$4,800; lieutenant colonels, \$4,000; majors, \$3,000; captains \$2,500 ; lieutenants, \$2,000.

John M. Sharp, esq , the well known General Western Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died near Cincinnati, on Saturday last, of typhoid fever, in the thirty-seeond year of his age. Mr. Sharp was a practical printer, formerly one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and a member of the councils of that city.

Mayor Henry was inaugurated on Tuesday, in Philadelphia, in the presence of a large concurse of spectators. He made a brief address, in which he promises an economical supervision of the finances of the city and, the reorganization of the police, retaining such as are deemed worthy and dismissing those whose habits unfit them for service.

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, it is stated, bas in contemplation a bill to establish a naval academy of surgery, for the education of surgeons in the navy, the same as cadets are now educated-the appointments to be given to the congressional districts.

Senator Bates, of Delaware, is fast recovring his bealth and strength, and we learn that his sight is entirely restored. There is every probability of his being able to take his seat in the Senate before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

Thomas H. Boyington alias Smith, alias French, alias Wilson, with any quantity of other aliases, is shortly to be tried in Philadelphia, on the numerous charges of bigamy which have been preferred against him .--Three more females have appeared, who claim him as their "liege lord and master." A letter has been received, by the Recorder. from a lady in Brookfield, Ct., in which it is stated that this Smith was married to her months ago, in the name of French; that he induced her to sell out her funiture and remove to Cleveland, Ohio. In that city be left ber, taking off \$1,000 of her money, and leaving ber in an almost destitute condi-

The May anniversaries are the absorbing topics at present in New York. The most extensive arrangements have been made for rates exceeding that per-centage. The lowthat of the New York Sunday School Union. One hundred and eighteen schools are to be

It is stated in the New Orleans Picayone that there has been tonsiderable excitement in that city occasioned by the sudden disappearance of a noted salt dealer, leaving sun-dry parties in the lurch, as is stated, to the smount of \$200,000.

There are ten candidates for the office of Commissioner of the Revenue in the 2d Distriet of Fanduier county. In the let District N. T. Ashby, the present Commissioner, is running without opposition.

ties to vessels engaged in the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptly responded to by the mercantile four of which are yet living.—Spirit of Jeftham the Bank and Cod promptl The debate on the bill to repeal the boun-

The President, learning that Mohammed Pasha intends leaving soon for Turkey, has tendered him through the Secretary of the Navy, a passage on the Wabash, the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron.

Green Peas made their appearance in the Norfolk market on Saturday, in larger quantities than bitherto, and the price fell proproportionably-\$3 per bushel being the nighest.

We are indebted to Major Geo. T. Whittington for a copy of the Congressional Directory for the first session of the thirty-first

The health of the Hon. David S. Reid, one of the Senators from North Carolina, is much improved, and he may be expected in Washington, in the course of ten days or less.

The Clerks of the House of Representaives are now installed in their new offices at the southwestern corner of the south Capitol

The Paris Moniteur publishes a decree ordering forty-two thousand additional soldiers into active service. The Bourse became heavy in consequence.

The marriage of the King of Portugal to the Princess Stephanie, of Hobenzollern, was celebrated by proxy at Berlin on the

Minnesota has already made choice of her Senators and Representatives, in anticipation of her admission. Gen. Shields and Mr. Rice are the Senators.

Mr. Hopkins, of Va., becomes chairman of the House committee of foreign affairs, by the resignation of Mr. Clingman.

There is no prospect of action on the Toombs' bankrupt bill at this session, though it may be considered probably at the next.

The bill reported on Tuesday, appropriates \$1,268,750 for ocean mail service.

Inundation Near New Orleans. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 5th inst

"The conviction forces itself upon us that the present is one of the most terrible floods ever known upon the Mississippi and its tributaries. The damage already done is unto come. Buth above and below the city crevasses have been made, and below us on both sides of the river We hear that the rice piantations below, and many sugar plantations both above and below, will be for the time being seriously injured, and the crops to a great extent cut off. So far as the city is concerned, we do not apprehend any immediate danger. We understand the crevasse on the opposite side of the river has been abandoned, all hopes of closing it having been given up. In addition to this, another crevasse baving broken out on the same side of the river some fifteen miles above, it would not in the least surprise us if the waters of the two should connect with each other and inundate the plantations of St.

this side of the river. Tue New Orleans Picayune of the same

date says: "The extremely high state of the river, ow ing in part to the action of the wind and tide. has caused the water to overflow the crown of the Levee at various points in the vicinity of counts, except they were authorized by resothe city. Last night the force under the im- lution of the House. I certainly suppose any other man could control. isting of twenty-seven carts and nearly a had made a breech, was effectually closed .-This morning a pretty strong force is engaged in raising the crown of the Levee in the lower part of the Third and upper part of the bill through, and I am fully satisfied, (and I undivided sentiment against the old Constitu Fourth Districts. This, however, is a matter of precaution, as the water is not as high as that bill never would have passed the liouse, most uncompromising and efficient chamit was last night by at least three inches .--In three or four days at most the present rise will be past the city. The railroad track far above the crevusse is ten inches under water. Communication is cut off with the Marine Hospital, except by boats. The greater portion of Gretna is submerged; intercourse by land carriage between Algiers and Gretna is suspended, and the gardens on the right bank are nearly destroyed."

The Fall of Lucknow. The fall of Lucknow and the complete dispersion of the mutinous army of Sepoys assembled there, have so long been considered inevitable that the announcement of the result of Sir Colin Campbell's consumate general-ship in luring his enemies into a position where they might be annihilated at a single blow, excites less attention, perhaps, than its importance demands. If, as is the opinion in England, to judge from an article from the London Times, which we publish to-day, the war be now virtually ended, it cannot but strike the most casual observer that the result is mainly due to those very means, the absence of which in the Crimean campaign had almost led to the conclusion that, except in native heroism, the British army had lost its ancient prestige. Incompetency in its generals, mismanagement in the commissariat, blunders in all departments of the service, offset the valor of the troops at every step of that memorable siege, and not a few predictions were basarded of the decline of British military supremacy. Amid all the horrors of the Indian mutiny it is perhaps fortunate that England has had an opportunity to recover her military prestige, and to show that she has still great generale and troops, whose exploits have fairly eclipsed the glories of Alma, Balaclava, or Inkermann. To Havelock, Outram, Wilson, Liwrence, Inglis, and their brave associates who with mere bandfuls of men encountered millions, and rolled back the tide of revolt, must be given the chief praise in this disastrous struggle, not for bravery merely, but for all the qualities of great commanders.

The Bids for Treasury Notes. The proposals for a five million instalment of Treasury notes, which had been advertised for, and which were opened on Monday by the Secretary of the Treasury, disclosed a very large offering. The biddings amounted to the enormous sum of \$24,131,000; of which \$4,595,000 was offered at rates of interest below five per cent., \$15,371,000 at the rate of five per cent., and \$4,165,000 at

high a rate as six per cent. The great magnitude of this offering proves two facts-namely, that there is a very large amount of cash capital in the country for investment; and, second, that the credit of the Government is unimpaired by its recent loans. We explained the other day the great improvement that had taken place in the commerce and business of the country, and bow it was that the low condition of the Federal exchequer resulted biddings of Monday prove that, whatever shoulders back there are two separate pigs, separated? Property is at once the fruit and highly gratifying to all friends of the canal may be the temporary wants of the Treasury eight legs, two bodies and two tails. It is a the spring of labor. The author of the Est The demand for coal is slightly increasing, may be the temporary wants of the freesury singular looking affair, and is certainly one say on the Human understanding, in his and the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co. will for a time, the restored health and stability singular looking affair, and is certainly one say on the Human understanding, in his and the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co. will of the money affairs of the country will en- of she greatest duffortier of eight, ically that he means by property, to denote from which two causes we anticipate an adapted any demands of the Treasury to be beld. This pig was one of a litter of eight, ically that he means by property, to denote from which two causes we anticipate an ad-

Letter from Washington. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1858.-The session of Congress is so near its end, that many subjects of national importance will necessarily have to be postponed until a future session, as will, also, numerous bills on private account, (and there is a very large number,) all of which might have been considered at the present session, had not the important time been consumed on that unprofitable topic, Kansas. It is, however, just cause for congratulation, that that subject is probably banished from the Halls of Congress forever. The rejection of the Constitution by the people of Kansas can hardly be reasonably expected.

I looked forward, confidently, to the passage of a bill at the present session, authoria ng the establishment of a National Foundry, being fully persuaded, that when that measure is passed, Alexandria will be the location selected. The advantages, all considered, which Alexandria presents for the location of this establishment, cannot be surpassed : and this I know to be the opinion of some in high position. It is certain, that the Secretary of War, himself an honored son of the Old Dominion, would, all things else being equal, prefer its location on Virginia soil. His influence, if the measure be passed during his administration, will be used in that

The necessary appropriation bills will probably all be passed in time to enable the Executive to deliberately examine them, before affixing his signature, so that, in the event of his disapproval of any of the items, he can return the bills to Congress in season for further action before the adjournment.

The House of Representatives has lopped off some of its excrescences, in the shape of sinecure offices. On and after the 30th of Jone next, it will not be lawful for the Clerk of the House of Representatives to employ more than two draftsmen and three clerks on the work now being prosecuted, and known as "Land Maps." This whole work is the veriest humbug in existence, and, if of any utility, could be as well executed by one man as by twenty. The saving effected by the reduction of this force amounts to several thousand dollars per annum, for which retrenchment of useless expenditure, the country, as the debates show, are mainly indebtmember from South Carolina. It is always an ungracious and thankless task to attack questionably great, and we fear the worst is abuses which have grown up in the public service, and Representatives who have the independence to do it should be properly appreciated. However, the Congressional record of this gentleman proves him a man of talent, nerve, and firmness to sustain energetically whatever he believes right, and to unsparingly condemn whatever he may regard as wrong. I am glad to know that this gentleman is so highly appreciated by his constituents, for his eminent abilities and inflexible integrity, that, in a service of several Congresses, he has had no competitor.

I learn, this morning, that the Comptroller of the Treasury Department has put his own construction on the 3d section of the Deficiency bill, (in relation to the extra compensation allowed to the employees of the the bill was passed. The House voted to pay all allowances, passed by resolution of the House, or by the Committee on Accounts; but this gentleman will not pay any of the allowances made by the Committee on Acthem as a body, are as competent to construe had it not been for the laborious exertions of that gentleman. He, like the genperve, and firmness to sustain whatever he

thinks wrong.
South Carolina has been peculiarly unfortunate in the loss, within so brief a period, of so many of her ablest and most cherished sons. The death of the accomplished and we are called upon to lament the sudden de mise of his former friend and colleague. He thought" and beautiful composition: who, but a few brief mouths before, pronounced, with such evident anguish, an eulo gium to his departed friend, has now himself, full of years and of honors, descended to the The remarks that were made on the tomb. death of Senator Evans, by his colleagues, Gen. Hammond, in the Senate, and Gen. Mc-Queen, in the House, were eloquent and well merited.

The admission of Minnesota into the Union. as one of the sovereign States, was decided in the House by the passage of the Senate bill, by yeas 157, pays 38-119 majority.-It was not a party vote. The Senators and Representatives will probably take their

seats to-morrow. The new Hotel that has been talked of so long will be erected on Lafayette Square, and will cost, including furniture, \$400,000. Stetson, of New York, is to be the proprie tor. He proposes that if \$150,000 shall be subscribed here, he will raise the balance in New York, and guarantee a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum to the stockholders. Speaking of Hotels, I think it will be conceded, that Newton's Mansion House, in Alexandria, is better managed, has better accommodations, better eating, &c., &c., than any of the Hotels in this city.

OBSERVER. Destruction of Liquors.

THE DECISION OF JUDGE SHAW PRACTICAL-LY ENFORCED.-The Journal states that on Saturday evening, as Chief of Police Wiley was walking down Bridge street, in East Cambridge, he saw a man who was probably intoxicated go into a place where liquor was sold by one Dillon. The man came out so badly intoxicated that he could not get along without assistance. Mr. Wiley came to the conclusion that a place kept in that manner was nothing but a nuisance, and concluded to abate it. Whereupon he entered the shop, spilled the liquors, and destroyed the utensils of the traffic. He next proceeded to a place on the same street, kept by one Philip Monaban, and there found four young men around the bar, with their glasses filled ready est rate of interest proposed for was 31. A very small amount was proposed for at as to drick. The Chief demolished the jugs and decanters, and going thence to a place kept by one Glassen, he in like manner destroyed the contents of jugs, &c.

Lusus Naturm. We have in our possession a most singular freak of nature, which we received from Mr. Simoni L. Minghini, of Middleway in this but one head and two sets of ears. From the

The Late Charles Fenton Mercer. distinguished in the history of our Revolution. We will pass over his family history, however, not being very familiar with it, and confine our remarks to his public life and

Mr. Mercer was first elected to the Legislature of Virginia, from Loudoun county, in 1810, and continued in that position till 1817, when he was elected to Congress. He took an active part in the debates of the Legislature during the period of his service, and was justly classed amongst its most talented members. He distinguished him-elf particularly in his advocacy of a call of a Convention for amending the old Constitution of the State. Upon that question he came in contact, on one occasion, with Littleton Waller Tazewell, the most powerful champion of the old Constitution, and acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction, of the advocates of a change in our organic law. On the subject of internal improvement, he was considerably in advance of his day; his fellow-members calling an enthusiast in the cause, and one of them telling him, in a speech, that he was born just one hundred years to soon to fulfil his mi-sion in behalf of roads and canals.

In 1817, Mr. Mercer became a candidate for Congress in the Landoun district, to succeed Joseph Lewis, who declined a re-election. Mr. Mercer ran as the Federal candidate, and General Armistead T. Mason, a distinguished and popular Republican, took the field against him. The district had been Federal from the first division of parties: John Adams having carried it against Thomas Jefferson in the first race between them, when the electoral vote was by districts. The canvass between Messrs. Mercer and Mason was active and acrimonious, and resulted in the choice of the former by less than one hundred votes. Out of this canvass, if we mi-take not, grew the serious difficulty between General Mason and Col. McCarry, which ended in a duel with a fatal

result to to the former. Mr. Mercer was re-elected to each suc ceeding Coogress, if our memory is not at fault, till 1839, when he voluntarily retired

to private lite. Upon the national theatre to which be was salled, Mr. Mercer took his position among the "star actors," and maintained it creditably for more than twenty years. During that period he participated with the masterspirits of the House of Representatives in discussing the important questions that came before it for consideration and action. His ed to the efforts of Hon. John McQueen, a name appears on the record as a speaker as weil as a voter upon almost every proposition of general interest. He grappled in debate with many of the first minds of his day and always sustained his character well as a man | age twenty-five or thirty bushels per acreof mark.

In his political sentiments, Mr. Mercer was a Federalist of the old school, and the votes on party questions were consequently with the minority of the Virginia delegation, with rare exceptions. He supported the election of Wm. II. Crawford for President in 1824, but, with that exception he never voted with his State in a Presidential election when there was a contest. He supported Mr. Monroe, as did nearly every body else, of every party, in Virginia and elsewhere.

In consequence of his zeal and enthusiasm in the cause of internal improvement, some of his friends denominated him "the De Witt Clinton of Virginia." He was called, by last Congress,) which passed several days general consent and desire, to the Presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and it struction which the House put upon it when | was then (more than 30 years ago) confidently believed that his conspicuous connection in Eastern Virginia, is not, in our estimawith that work would materially strengthen tion, sufficient to justify a very enthusiastic his claim to the title with which he was adherence to this favorite crop, in the prebonored. But their bright anticipation to sent extremely depressed state of the marthat respect was not realized; owing, how- kets on both sides of the Atlantic -- and ever, to causes which neither Mr. Mercer nor

the State Convention of 1829-'30. As the stimulation of the high prices of the last four a law as the bonorable gentleman who pre- call of that Convention had been secured ficiency bill passed after a long struggle, and Mercer as that of any other man, his elec- difference between supply and demand bethe country is indebted to the Hon. John tion was a matter of form and not of contest Letcher, of Va., as the man who carried the in a district in which there was an almost speak by authority,) that the 3d section of tion. In the Convention, be was among the pions of Western interests. With Doddridge, Cooke, Powell, Summers and others, he tleman from South Carolina, has the talents, gained eclat in the West in "measuring arms" with Eastern men of world wide fame believes right, and to condemn what he as debaters and orators. In discussing the Suffrage, Mr. Mercer took extreme ground in favor of popular rights. His speech on the Basis of Representation was extensively circulated at the time, particularly in Westchivalric Butler, whose like we shall seldem ern Virginia, and certain passages from it see again, had scarcely ceased to be the com- have been frequently quoted since. Among mon topic of conversation and regret, before others, the following extract has been published in a book as a specimen of "pure free

> "The natural equality of man is written on his heart, and stamped upon his visage by the author of his being, after whose 'express image, he was made. While other

> animals look to the earth -Os homini sublime dedit ad sidera tollere vultus. his rights spring from his affections and his wants, and these he derived from God, the author of his nature. He cannot exist out of society because society is essential to his existence. His first relations are those of busband and father. That period which, in other animals, is short of dependence on a father's care, is in man protracted for purposes the most beneficent. The intant gathers his first instruction in his mother's lap. His best virtues he imbibes from a father's care, a mother's tenderness. When age overtakes the parent, the son repays with kindness the kindness he has received. If the crutch drops from the feeble gra-pof his sire, he picks it up and restores it to his trembling hand. Patriotism is but filial love enlarged. When we think of our country, we dwell on the memory of our early days, on the forms of those that gave us our being and watched over its imbecility. When they are gone, we visit their remains and from the unconscious urn imbibe anew the inspiration of their virtues. Does not the savage cherish these affections? The Tartar wanders over the interminable plains of Asia, from climate to climate, accompanied by his flocks and herds; the Indian of America roams torough forests yet more wild; but they revisit the tombs of their progenitors, and recount to their chil-

dren the story of their deeds. foundation of all the moral rights and duties

the elements of society.

"Is there no property known to savage life? Even the bird defends his nest, as the lion the torch, thus damaging the company's does his den; the former with less vigor but with equal zeal. The hunter decorates his cave with the fur of the animals he has killprovisions which a season of want may re- terest in the county .- Petersburg Exp. quire. He has his bow and arrow for the mountain deer, and, when he approaches the water eide, his cance and spear for the finny tribe. In contempt of danger, armed with rude instruments, he traverses the land last, 103 boats left this place for tide water and the water under the influence of the carrying 11,526 tons of coal. The total num- by the train, but most wonderfully escaped of winter. How can labor and property be und increase from week to week is certainly of the greatest curiosities we have ever be- treatise on civil government, tells us emphat- this week, begin shipping coal by canal,

After his retirement from Congress, Mr. Charles Fenton Mercer belonged to a family Mercer left the State of Virginia. The newspapers reported him one time a resident of Florida, and at another, as a citizen of Kentucky. He took a somewhat active part in the Presidential election of 1852, for the reason perhaps that Gen. Scott was his warm personal as well as political friend. We heard one of his speeches in the canvass, and, as we said at the time, with a single exception, we looked upon it as such a speech as might have been expected from one of his years and character. The exception to which we had reference, was the want of respect shown by the venerable speaker, in his comments upon President Polk, to the time honored-sentiment de mortuis nil nisi bonum .-His remarks in relation to Polk were decidedly personal and acrimonious. In every other respect his speech was an interesting one, and well calculated to conciliate poli

tical opponents. Mr. Mercer spent several of the last years of his life in foreign travel. We saw it stated some two or three years ago, that he had made remarkable progress in the study of some of the modern languages during his sejourn in Italy. He was then about 77 years

At the age of eighty, "full of years and honors," Charles Fenton Mercer returned from foreign lands to "die at home at last. He breathed his last among the people who had so repeatedly honored him with their confidence, and to whom he must have felt particularly grateful.

We should have applied the military title of General to the subject of this sketch, as we find it prefixed to his name in all the new-papers, past and present, and no doubt properly so prefixed, from the circumstance his having held the commission of Brigadier General in the military service of the State.—Rich. Examiner.

The Crops--Prices, &c.

SELLING EARLY .- The Fredericksburg Herald says:--"We beard the other day of one sale of a growing crop of wheat by a river farmer, who will probably produce some four or five thousand bushels. The price was \$1-early delivery of course. In view regarded as a very good one for the farmer.'

The above paragraph is the foreshadowing, we fear, of a gloomy season for wheat-growers this year. Ever since last September, the tendency of this grain has been steadily downward, until the market has reached a rate which pays the farmer not one cent for his labor. Except on lands that have been so highly improved as to need no application of costly stimulants and fertilizers-lands that without such expenditures would averthe culture of the wheat crop at present and prospective quotations, is a losing business. If the price of guano and super-phosphates, articles largely used on our wheat lands, had undergone a proportional reduction, the evil would not be so great-but whilst wheat has fallen upwards of one hundred per cent below its maximum price in the last two years, guano and the super-phosphates have scarcely receded at all.

In view of this fact, one of two things, we think, must result. Either the wheat crop will be prodigiously curtailed where it re quires the assistance of the expensive fertifizers above mentioned, or the farmers who persist in sowing their usual breadths on the usual terms, will have to pocket very heavy losses. A yield of ten or twelve bushels to the acre, which is above the general average there is no reason to expect any material change for the better, for several years to or five years, reached an aggregate which gins to be narrowed by force of the equalizing principle which governs trade in all its channels, but which works ordinarily by a slow and gradual process, there can be no reaction in the market that will indemnify the farmer to any greater extent than he is now indemnified, as far as the wheat crop is

concerned. It devolves upon him, then, to determine in his own wisdom whether it is better for Basis of Representation and the Right of him to continue its cultivation as heretofore, or turn his attention for a few years to other crops that will pay him bester. The subject, we confess is an embarrassing one. All descriptions of agricultural produce have in the last twelve months declined heavily in value. but we believe we may safely venture to assert that wheat has fared the worst in this respect-and that tobacco has suffered the least-and that consequently the latter is a better and surer reliance than the former in this period of general and severe depression of the markets, and their still downward ten-

We are sorry that we cannot cheer our country friends with more encouraging representations on this head. After the bouyant and prosperous time they have had for the last few years, we can appreciate the resulsion in their feelings upon having to grapple with such unsatisfactory quotations, as we fear will rule the ensuing season. But, they will have the consolation to reflect that they have, for a series of seasons, been eminently blessed in this respect, and if they have prudently availed themselves of the opportunity to get out of debt and lay up for a rainy day, they can easily stand this ugly turn in the wheel of fortune. They can live comfortably, enjoy themselves within doors over books and newspapers when the weather is bad, and when it is good, they can exercise themselves agreeably and profitably in supervising their lands and improving them with homemade fertilizers and by a system of judicious tillage-and thus prepare for turning to the best account the reflux of the tide in commercia: and financial affairs which will succeed, sooner or later, its present ebb .-Petersbary Int.

Serious Charge.

On Friday last, Mr. W. A. Coleman was arrested and lodged in the jail of Chesterfield county, upon a charge of a very serious coaracter. It seems that the prisoner resded at or near the Port Waithail Junction, immediately upon the line of the Richmond "Are not these natural affections at the and Petersburg Railroad. Some time since a portion of fencing belonging to the accused was destroyed by fire, which as he supposed, "Sympathy, is it not as natural to man as was communicated by sparks, from a locuto the gregarious animals whom he gathers motive. Determined to averge his wrongs. around him? Out of these feelings spring it is alleged that the accused caused a pile of imflammable material to be placed upon the track of the railroad, and then applied property, and codangering the lives of passengers. The matter will come before an ex-

Business on the Canal. The business upon this channel still shows an increase. For the week ending S turday

Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va. This quiet and beautiful village, situated [Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily v. n one of the most picturesque and lovely valleys in the State, deserves more notice than has been given it in the public prints. It is bounded on the East, by the Bull Run | which I perceive you have noticed briefe Range of Mountaine, separating Loudoun from Prince William; while on the West, the splendid Blue Ridge looms up in lofty grandeur. The appearance of the country Middleburg up to the very base of the Ridge,

ating character, and so well have they been managed by their experienced and excellent owners, that at this season of the year the very earth seems covered with a green catpet of velvet. We are not alone in the opinon that the land-cape from Middleburg to the village of Paris, in Fauquier, passing through the village of Upperville, in the same county, will fitly compare with any section of country in our whole land. For long years, the farmers in this section have paid great attention towards the improvement of their lands, which now range in prices varying from forty to eighty dollars an acre. We have seen the rich valley of Smythe county, also the famed valley of Roanoke, when each were wrapped in the glories of Spring, but neither will compare with the undulating country extending from this lovely village, to the top of the Lordly Blue Ridge. A stranger from the more barren and less cultivated counties of lower Vir- cide, and no further action of inquiry was ginia, suddenly appearing to this part of the had. State, would be almost overwhelmed at the giorious scene presented to his astonished vision. If the unhealthy farmer from the banks of the lower James River, will for a time leave his lowland home, and in search either of health or beauty, come up and visit | ram Colwell, a wealthy and respectable dr this Piedmont section, we will warrant that he will not soon be willing to return. But in describing the country around the village we had almost forgotten to speak of Middleburg itself. The population of the town is estimated at from five to six hundred inhabitants, including some of the weathiest and most public spirited citizens in Virginia .-Three first class stores besides many smaller ones, constitute some of the attractions of the of the great prospect ahead, the sale may be place. Within the last year, the members of the Methodist Church, (Baltimore Conterence) have erected in Middleburg a most elegant and substantial brick Church, which reflects great credit upon the liberality of the denomination. To Ed. C. Broun and Wm. Rollins, esqrs., more than to any one else are due the credit of erecting the edifice, for by their untiring zeal and perseverance did they succeed in raising sufficient funds to finish it. We hear that it is proposed to dedleate this Church on the 4th day of pext July-a day above all others most fitted for the occasion-a day when the prayers of the tathers of the revolution were raised to heaven for the deliverance of their countryprayers which were in a time most signally answered. The Episcopalians have also s very handsome brick Church, and lately they have finished a neat and commodious parsonage of the same material. The Rev. Mr. Kinsolving is their Pastor, a worthy and estimable man. The cemetery on the outskirts of the village under the skillful management of Mr. J. W. Cline, has very much improved in appearance in the last tew years. Before many years if it shall emain in the same hands, it will be one of the most lovely and romantic spots in this beautiful valley. On the hill adjoining the Cemetary stands the old Cemetary Courch, which is now used by both Presbyterians and Baptists alternately, as a house of worship. The Rev. Mr. Fletcher is Paster of the denomination first named, and Rev. Samuel H. Rogers of the last. The religious feeling which has been so wide spread throughout the land of late, and the healthfol influence which now rises in all parts of Mr. Mercer was a conspicuous member of come. The annual production has under the Union, has reached Middleburg. On ployment, but still she was retained tempora-Sunday evening, the 21, a religious meeting 11 o'clock, when every spot where the water sides over the Comptroller's office. The De- as much through the instrumentality of Mr. for exceeds the consumption; and until this printerly by our able and accomplished At-The house was filled to overflowing, and the

> to the occasion. We know of no young man whose prospects for political preferment are better than Mr. Tucker's. Politics in this county wax low, and there is very little excitement among the county candidatesnearly all the old officers will probably be elected. The first day of May was the warmest felt in this part of the country for a long time. The thermometer stood at 90° in the shade. We trust the heat will not improve as the summer approaches, for then August will find every body roasted. We had almost forgotten to speak of the Beveridge House, kept in town by Mr. Ed. M. Baker. Formerly there were two houses of entertainment in Middleburg, but last year Mr. Baker closed his Tavern, (Noland's old stand,) and leased the house be now occupies situated on Main street in the centre of the place. Mr. and Mrs. Baker, do every thing in their power to make their guests comfortable, and they deserve to be patronized. They keep an excellent bouse of entertainment. While I fear my letter will be too long, still I cannot close without saying a few words about the Mineral Spring, situnted one mile West of Middleburg, on the Winchester Turnpike. The waters of this soring have proved of great benefit to those who have used them, and we do not hesitate to say, that for dyspepsia, they are equal to any in the world. We have heard of various chronic cures effected by this water, and if persons suffering from this disease will come up to Middleburg and remain the entire summer, visiting the Spring twice a day, we have no doubt they would experience the most essential relief. The mud at the bottom of the Spring when used for any cutaneous disease, has proved in almost every instance successful. This water can be obtained free of charge, and the board at the Hotel is very reasonable. Persons who have lost their appetites from long sickness, by drinking this water for a short time, will be made to feel like eating the grossest food imaginable. The yield of fruit this season bids fair to be an abundant one should we have no more cold weather .-- Corr. of Warrenton Whig.

talented and eloquent Orator was listened to

with the most intense interest. J. R. Tuck-

er combines in his character more elements

of greatness than any young man we know

The Uncertainty of the Law.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has had before it a railroad case, which is remarkable for the number of times it bas been tried, and the different views different juries have taken of it. The plaintiff with her husband and a young lady, had been to Brighton in the evening in a sleigh, and were returning to their home in Needham, when they approached the crossing of the railroad, over the main road, just as the Newton speamining court to-day. It is a somewhat cial train came along. In attempting to ed, and stores away in time of plenty the novel case in Virginia, and excites much in- cross, the sleigh was struck by the train, and Mr. Shaw received injuries of which he died in a short time. Mrs. Shaw was so badly mangled that she remained for several days between life and death, and finally recovered with the loss of one arm and a portion of the other. The young lady was dragged along Simoni L. Minguin. of the country of the civilized man ber of boats descending the canal since the all serious injury. The case was tried, and county. It is a double pig, emposition and streets, fifteen cases of French and American pigs in one. This queer anito build habitations, to till the land, and to resumption of navigation in March last, is a verdict of \$15,000 was rendered against PAPER-HANGINGS, in every variety. essentially two pigs in one. The queet and the shoulders, with lay up the fruits of autums for the necessities 483, carrying 53.625 tons of coal. The grad-the company. The latter appealed and obtained a new trial. The second trial the jury increased the damages to \$18,000. A than can be found elsewhere in the Distric second time the defendants appealed and suc- Columbia. They will be sold, at wholesale ceeded in having the verdict set aside, on retail, at a small advance on cost prices the ground of erroneous ruling. The third trial has just now closed, and the jury were unable to agree upon any damages, and were discha rged .- Balt. American.

A Modern Borgia, Goshen, Ulster Co., N. Y., May & send you a detailed statement of a strate tragedy which has taken place near us

your paper to-lay. I knew and know well all the parties have mentioned. The facts in the case, a stated upon bearsay. I have learned from the District Attorney. The confession was made to Mr. Wood, the pastor of the church will compare with any we have ever seen in which Mrs. W. belonged, and by the base point of beauty. The lands are of an undu-

Attorney told to me, with a request that should write them out for the press. Mrs. Phete Westlake, formerly of Ulste county, whose maiden name was Irwin, agel about 45 years, died at Chester, in Oranga county, N. Y., on the 7th inst., no doubt from the effect of poison taken for the pur-

pose of self-destruction. Phebe had lived in Chester ten or twelve years. She was industrious, and knew how to do all manner of women's work, and was able and willing to do it well. Withal she was professedly pious. She gained friends in the best families in Chester, and when any of them needed help, they thought it a los if they could not get Phebe.

About twenty years ago, we hear, her husband died suddenly. A paper of ar-enic was found in his pocket, and upon a post morten examination, arsenic was found in his ston. ach. It was supp sed he bad committed so

Four or five years ago, Mr. Pelser, who kept a hotel in Chester, died of erysipelas He was a widower, and bad but one daugh ter at home, a noble young woman, who h fore that time had been affianced to Mr. H ver, well known in Orange county. She and her father's assistant, Mr. Heard, thought best to secure Phebe, as cook in the hote and they did so. Shortly after Phebe came there. Miss Pelser was taken sick with some strange disease, that her physician could not understand. Her only sister and her buband. Mr. Clark, were sent for, and came from the South and took charge of Mr. Pel ser's business and property at Chester .-From that time, Phebe was left mainly to purse and care for the sick and dying Mis-Pelser. She lingered and died under circumstances to induce strange suspicions, but no one suspected her faithful nurse Paebe. About the time of her death, Mr. Colwell received an affectionate letter, while he was at the West bringing cattle, purporting t come from Miss Pelser, but at a time when it is known she could not write, requesting him among other things to remember Paebe for her kindness to Miss Pelser.

Last fall Phebe was employed as a domes tic in the house of John B. Tuthill, a respectable merchant of Chester, in view of the prospective confinement of his wife, who was the only daughter of the late Francis Tuthill. esq. -little Martha, as all who knew her, and many knew and loved her-called her. She was confined; her babe never knew life Some unusual symptoms attended her case Dr. Smith, her physician, said they indicated poison: but yet they might be the convulsions which sometimes attended parturition -Phebe was her nurse, and she could not be suspected. Martha died, and

Blossom and bough is withered in one bligh Mr. John B. Tuthill's family being thus broken up-for little Martha was all be had -he went to board with his brother and partner in business, Mr. Charles S. Tuthi and Phebe was duly transfered to that estab

lishment as cook and maid of all work. On the first of April last, Mr. Fuller, clerk in the Tuthill's store, took possession Mr. John B. Tuthill's house, under an arrangement that Mr. John B. Tuthill was to board with him. Mr. Fuller had no family but his wife. Phebe was thrown out of emrily between Mr. Tutbill's and Mr. Fuller's. ebe did many acts of kindness for both Ma Tutbill and Mrs. Fuller, and carried delica cies to and from them.

On the 6th of April last, Mr. Fuller had provided for dinner a can of preserved com and beans. They were not all eaten at dinper. Phebe was at Mr. Fuller's. After tea and after Mr. Fuller had gone to his business she suggested to Mrs. Fuller that the corn of. In whatever situation he may be placed and beans might spoil, and they might as he never fails to make himself fully equal well eat the little there was left. ler consented, and Phebe brought up two small plates of corn and beans, one of which she ate berself, and the other Mrs. Fuller ate. That evening Mrs. Fuller was taken sick, with symptoms indicating poison. She died shortly after. No one could be suspected. Her husband loved her. He had no on else to love. Phebe was kind, obliging, as-iduous and affectionate, and remained by Mrs. Fuller to the end. Who could suspect be After the death of Mrs. Fuller, Phebe re mained temporarily at Mr. Charles S. Tut bill's, where both the brothers were perfore brought into the family. Some ten or twelve days ago both the Tutbills and the wife Mr. Charles S., also a Mrs. Derrick-at Irish woman-with whose husband Phebe had had some difficulty about porterage, were taken sick, with symptoms nearly aking to those of Miss Pelser, little Martha and Mrs. Fuller. They have been all treater on the hypothesis of poison. The brother Totbill are out about their business. Mrs Charles S. Tuthill is doing well, and Mrs.

Derrick is still dangerously ill. Suspicions began to thicken about Phebe Last Monday she was taken violently ill with the same symptoms. On Friday morning she died. In her last agonies she said "She had sprinkled a little arsenic on John B Tutbill's toast; that she knew there was poson on the window sill near where his sout eat and it might have blown in; and that she sprinkled a little arsenic on Mrs. Fuller's corn and beans," and further said not. The grave has closed over Phebe and her victims No more of the facts will probably ever be known. Her motives must be left to conject ture, and imagination must fill up this tale

Spanish Steam Frigate. This beautiful Spanish vessel of-war

of horrors.

been in our barbor several days, and has attracted considerable notice. She is con manded by Capt. Claudio Alvar Ganzales who is a gallant and brave officer. It was this vessel, and her present gallant and brave commander, with the officers and med under his charge, who succeeded in rescuing the steamship Illinois from her perilous situation on a reef, and saving a large amount California treasure, and who at the time ! ceived the congratulations of the captain an all on board of the Illinois. This handsom and gallant act of the brave officers and m in charge of the Spanish frigate, also elich the praise of the press of the country at ! time. As the Blasco de Garay will be in co waters some days, we hope to see those Ditional courtesies usual on such occasions et tended to Commander Gonzales and the under his charge, as an acknowledgement their praiseworthy conduct towards an Amet ican steamer in perilous distress, and freiged as she was with a great number of homas lives and valuable treasure .- N. Y. Hera's

T ARGE SUPPLY OF PAPER HAN INGS.-S. P. FRANKLIN has just ceived at his new store corner of 9th and streets, fifteen cases of French and Ameri and price, which, added to his former stor makes his assortment larger and more comple

Washington, my 13-e03w FAMILY, EXTRA AND SUPERFINE FLOUR, for sale by BARTLOW, A PARTLOW,